

APPLICATION

of

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on

BULLET PROTECTIVE SUNVISOR

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BULLET PROTECTIVE SUNVISOR

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation-in-part of Patent Application No. 10,185,878, filed September 15, 2003, now U.S. Patent No. 6,647,857.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

This invention relates to the field of protective shields for motor vehicles and in particular to sunvisors designed to provide protection from firearms.

Description of the Related Art:

A variety of shield devices have been proposed to protect motor vehicle occupants from gunfire including from frontal, rear and flank attack. Armored limousines, for example, are well known in the art. Many such limousines include expensive heavy duty side armor and bullet proof glass to block entry into the passenger compartment of bullets or other projectiles fired at the occupants. Other attempted solutions have included, for example, the fixation of bulletproof glass panels adjacent to the factory installed standard glazing.

Lighter duty and less expensive solutions than the utilization of an armored limousine have also been proposed. U.S. Pat. No. 4,643,477 to Kovatch discloses a sheet of transparent armor that may be removably slid into position behind a standard windshield along rollers captured by tracks mounted to window posts thereby

protecting the driver and other occupants of the vehicle. The '477 patent attempts to solve the problems of cleaning the opposed facing transparent surfaces presented by fixed add-on armor of the prior art by disclosing that the removable armor be pivoted about the rollers and away from the windshield.

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U.S. Pat. No. 5,703,316 to Madden, Jr., it was proposed that a foldable bullet resistant curtain of material is removably secured to the underside of a trunk lid of an automobile and is deployed when the trunk is opened to resist bullets fired from behind the vehicle. The curtain, however, does not protect the occupants from frontal or side
10 attack.

Others have proposed cumbersome and unwieldy protective shields that, when deployed, render the vehicle unsafe to drive. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 1,632,360 to Wilson is directed to an armored truck wherein, among other armored features proposed to enclose the cab from attack, is a shutter of armor plate hingedly mounted
15 above the windshield and held in a raised Horizontal position by a hook adapted to engage the edge of the shutter. The hook is disengaged from the edge of the shutter by operator actuation of a cable through a pulley allowing the shutter to fall to a vertical position behind the windshield. However, when the shutter is deployed into protective position, it also blocks the operator's view rendering the armored truck
20 unsafe to drive. The truck is equipped, however, with gunsight openings for self defense and signal rockets to draw attention and assistance from others.

What has been absent in the protective arts is a convenient, easily installable, readily deployable and undeployable, bullet protective shield for protecting vehicle occupants from gunfire while at the same time still allowing for the vehicle to be safely driven by the vehicle's driver.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention is directed to a bullet protective shield for mounting to a sunvisor of a motor vehicle, the sunvisor having a frontside and a backside when deployed, said shield comprising an upper portion and a lower portion each portion
10 being formed of a plate of bullet protective material. Optionally, at least one of the plates may be encased in a shell of material such as nylon. The upper shield portion having a generally rectangular configuration comprising a front surface, a back surface, top, bottom, and side edges. The lower portion having a similar generally rectangular configuration and including a front surface, a back surface, top, bottom,
15 and side edges. The top edge of said lower portion is connected to the bottom edge of the upper portion via a hinge such that the back surface of the lower portion may be folded toward or away from the back surface of the upper portion. A fastening means is provided for maintaining the protective shield in the folded position. A window of bullet protective material is provided within at least one of said portions of the shield
20 whereby the vehicle may be safely driven when the shield is deployed. Clip means are

provided along the top edge of the upper portion of the shield for attaching the shield to the vehicle's sunvisor. Alternatively, the bullet protective shield can be incorporated into a shield assembly including a rotatable and swingable pivot arm connected to a mountable bracket, which is installed in place of the vehicle's standard sunvisor.

5 These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description which taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, further describes and illustrates by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 FIG. 1 is a rear view of the present invention in its deployed or protective position;

15 FIG. 2 is a side view of the present invention in its deployed or protective position;

 FIG. 3A is cross sectional view including a wedge fit window of the present invention;

20 FIG. 3B is cross section view including a wedge fit window and shell apertures of the present invention;

 FIG. 3C is cross sectional view including a window of the present invention with a flange;

FIG. 4 is a side view of the present invention deployed in a motor vehicle;

FIG. 5 is a side view of the present invention in a stored state in a motor
5 vehicle;

FIG. 6 is a rear view of the present invention deployed in a motor vehicle;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the present
10 invention;

FIG. 8 is a rear view of an alternate embodiment of the present invention
deployed in a motor vehicle.

FIG. 9 is a side view of an alternate embodiment of the present invention in the
15 stored position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

20 Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the bullet protective shield includes an upper
portion 11 and a lower portion 21, when the shield is viewed in the deployed position.
Each of the portions includes a plate of bullet resistant material encased with a shell of
material such as nylon or the like. The upper portion of the shield is generally
rectangular in shape and includes a front surface 12, a back surface 14, a top edge 16, a
25 bottom edge 18, and side edges 17 and 19.

The lower portion 21 is also generally rectangular in shape and includes a front
surface 22, a back surface 24, top and bottom edges 26 and 28, respectively, and side

edges 27 and 29. The top edge 26 of the lower portion is connected to the bottom edge 18 of the upper portion 11 via a hinge 31. The hinged connection allows the lower portion to pivot both toward and away 5 from the back surface 14 of the upper portion. The hinge may be exposed, or alternatively, may be encased separately by additional encasing material or may be included within the shell of one of the portions.

In a preferred embodiment, the hinge 31 is spring loaded and biased as is known in the art 10 to urge and hold the lower portion in a folded position against the upper portion, the back surface 24 of the lower portion in facing opposition to the back surface 14 of the upper portion. Other means may be provided for releasably securing back surface 24 of the lower portion 21 to the back surface 14 of upper portion 11 as shown in Fig. 7. Means for securing the lower portion to the upper portion in a folded position include, by way of example, fasteners such as hook and 15 loop fasteners, buttons, mating snaps, latches, or the like as known in the art.

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In a preferred embodiment, the bullet resistant plate is preferably about 0.25 inches thick and is preferably rated at least level three + by the National Institute of Justice. The plate can be made of Kevlar[®] by DuPont or may also be formed from aramid fabric or other bullet protective materials as are known in the art. The plate may be of a single piece construction or it may be a composite or layered structure. It is to be understood that a single piece of foldable bullet protective material may be utilized in the present invention, a fold comprising the hinge, the upper and lower portions of the shield being formed on opposite sides of the hinge.

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The lower portion 21 also includes a viewing window 51 of bullet protective material enabling an occupant to through said window when the upper and lower portions are fully deployed in the open protective position. This provision of a window within the shield allows for the vehicle to be driven when the shield is fully

deployed. In a preferred embodiment, the window is clear and is formed of bullet protective plastic material such as polycarbonate or the like and is equal in thickness to the plate, namely at least about 0.25 inches thick.

5 Referring to FIG. 2, the shield of the present embodiment is shown deployed in an open protective position. The shield further includes at least one clip 41 connected to the top edge 16 for mounting the upper portion 11 to a standard vehicle sunvisor (not shown), the front surface of the upper portion facing and abutting the rear surface of the sunvisor, the forward surface of the sunvisor facing the windshield
10 when deployed to block the sun directed therethrough. The clip may be fixedly attached to the sunvisor with fasteners such as screws, rivets, or other fasteners known in the art and may, for example, slip over the sunvisor to hold the shield to the sunvisor. The clip may alternatively be removeably attached to the sunvisor and the upper portion by way, for example, of a resilient clip which may be inserted over the
15 top and extend at least part way down the frontside of the sunvisor and the upper portion to hold the shield to the backside of the sunvisor.

The bullet protective shield is fully deployed when in the open position extending vertically between an occupant of the vehicle and the inner surface of the
20 vehicle windshield. Optionally, the shield and sunvisor may be swung in standard pivot fashion toward a side window to block bullets or projectiles directed at the vehicle occupant from the side of the vehicle. When not deployed in a protective mode, the shield is stored on the vehicle sunvisor. The lower portion 21 is folded so it is adjacent to upper portion 11 as shown in FIG. 5. When the sunvisor is not in use, the
25 shield will be held between the retracted sunvisor and the vehicle roof. When the sunvisor is in use for its intended function of shielding the occupants' eyes from the sun, the lower portion stays folded upon the upper portion thereby providing normal visibility.

In a preferred embodiment, hinge 31 is a spring loaded hinge of the type known to those skilled in the art. The spring loaded hinge acts to hold the upper and lower plates together so that top edge 26 of lower portion 21 and bottom edge 18 of the upper portion I I are in a mating butment with each other. When deployed, the
5 respective front and rear surfaces of said plates are essentially co-planar as shown in FIG. 2. When the shield is folded into a storage position the spring loaded hinge acts to keep the lower portion folded up against the upper portion. The hinge may also be of a lockable variety wherein the upper and lower portions may be releaseably held in position relative to each other, such as in a fully deployed state.

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Referring to FIG. 3A, window 51 of bullet protective material is provided in the lower portion 21, for example, as a press fit insert wedged into a beveled opening formed in the plate 53. To inhibit the insert from being dislodged from the shield and toward the occupant if struck by a bullet, the opening should be formed larger on the
15 front surface 22 with the opening tapering narrower to the back surface 24.

In FIG. 3B, the wedge is additionally secured to the lower portion 21 by way of a frame 54 around its perimeter and attached to the front surface 22 by fasteners 55. Adhesive may optionally or additionally be employed to secure the window to the
20 plate 53. The present embodiment includes a shell 58 of material encasing the plate of the lower portion. The shell of the lower portion of the present embodiment provides opposing aligned apertures adjacent the window 51, each aperture being formed by an aperture edge 59 of the shell to allow viewing through the window.

Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 3C, an opening perpendicular to the front and back surfaces of the lower portion, 22 and 24 respectively, may be formed in the plate 53, the window being formed with parallel sides so as to fit into the opening and having a flange 56 exceeding the dimensions of the opening and providing an
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interference stop on insertion into the opening at the front surface of the lower portion, the window being additionally secureable to the plate by way of adhesive and/or fasteners 55, if desired. Optionally, the plate may be recessed to accommodate the flange providing a flush mount.

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Although FIGS. 3A-3C are described as having the window 51 in the lower portion 21, the window may alternatively be formed in the upper portion 11 of the shield positioned below the bottom of the sunvisor to provide an unrestricted view therethrough. For example, the embodiment shown in FIG. 2 includes an upper
10 portion with a side edge 19 being 8 inches in length. Should the sunvisor not extend to block a window positioned at or near the bottom edge 18 of the upper portion, such a window may be useful to an occupant, especially a tall driver to provide an adequate driveable view while the shield is fully deployed. Optionally, windows may be configured in both portions to provide alternative viewing positions. Further
15 optionally, windows may be provided in both portions so that when the shield is in the closed position, the windows are aligned to provide unrestricted viewing through both portions. If shell material is used, aligning apertures may also be configured for each window.

20 FIG. 4 is a side view of the present embodiment deployed in a motor vehicle. The deployed shield shows the upper portion 11 attached to the backside of the sunvisor by clip 41 slipped thereover. The lower portion 21 is folded down via the hinge 31 to block incoming bullets or other projectiles. In this position, the back surface 14 of the upper portion and the back surface 24 of the lower portion are
25 essentially co-planar and are suspended vertically between the driver and the windshield, the front surface 22 of the lower portion facing the windshield. A window 51 is included in the lower portion providing the driver with a forward view so that the vehicle may be driven while the shield is deployed.

FIG. 5 is a side view of the present embodiment in a stored state in a motor vehicle. In this embodiment the front surface 22 of the lower portion 21 is facing the driver. When neither the sunvisor nor the shield is needed the sunvisor along with the folded shield may be further stored by swinging it upwardly toward the driver adjacent the vehicle roof as is known with standard sunvisors.

FIG. 6 is a rear view of the present embodiment deployed in a motor vehicle. The deployed shield shows the upper portion 11 attached to the backside of the sunvisor by clips 41 slipped thereover. The lower portion 21 is folded down via the hinge 31. In this position, the upper and lower portions are suspended in an open deployed condition between the driver and the windshield to block bullets or other projectiles directed at driver through the front of the windshield. A window 51 is included in the lower portion providing a driveable view.

Alternatively, the bullet protective shield can be formed or constructed as an assembly incorporating a vehicle sunvisor rather than as peripheral device mounted to and abutting a standard vehicle sunvisor. Instead of clips, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, which fasten or hold the shield to an existing sunvisor, the upper portion of the shield of the present embodiment displaces the standard sunvisor panel and is directly attached to a standard sunvisor pivot arm by way of at least one clasp. Such an assembly may be provided, for example, in the aftermarket or may, for example, be factory installed on vehicles such as police, military, and other vehicles outfitted with security features.

Such an embodiment is illustrated in FIG. 7. In this embodiment, the combination sunvisor-protective shield assembly includes a spring loaded rotatable pivot arm 62 of the type typically used on a motor vehicle sunvisor and known to those skilled in the art. The pivot arm, including a longitudinal pivot arm axis, is connected

to a pivot bracket 65 and together with the bracket is configured to rotate the shield as desired about the axis upwardly to a stored position adjacent the underside of the vehicle roof and downwardly to a deployed position between a vehicle occupant and the windshield or a side window as desired. The pivot bracket is configured for mounting the assembly to the underside of the vehicle roof adjacent an upper corner of the windshield on the driver's or front passenger's side of vehicle, and for swinging the arm with attached shield as desired for deployment between the occupant and the windshield or a side window of a vehicle to block bullets or other projectiles. The pivot arm and bracket are configured to operate as is commonly understood in the sunvisor art. The shield may be advantageously deployed in such fashion at the option of the occupant to block sunlight and/or incoming bullets or projectiles. When the shield is deployed in front of the windshield on the driver's side, the viewing window 51 provides a driveable view therethrough.

The top edge 16 of the upper portion 11 of the present embodiment is rigidly and grippingly connected to the pivot arm by a pair of gripping clasps 42. The clasps grip the arm so that the upper portion turns with the rotatable pivot arm eliminating slip therebetween. The clasps of the present embodiment are fastened through the shell 58 and the plate by way of screws, rivets, or other fasteners known in the art, to rigidly connect the upper portion to the pivot arm. Alternatively, a single elongated clasp or additional clasps may be provided as desired.

Referring to FIG. 7, the bullet protective shield of the present embodiment includes an upper portion 11 and a lower portion 21, when the shield is viewed in the deployed position. Each of the portions includes a plate of bullet resistant material encased with a shell of material such as nylon or the like. The upper portion of the shield is generally rectangular in shape and includes a front surface (not shown), a back surface 14, a top edge 16, a bottom edge 18, and side edges 17 and 19. The lower

portion 21 is also generally rectangular in shape and includes a front surface (not shown), a back surface 24, top and bottom edges 26 and 28 respectively, and side edges 27 and 29.

5 In the present embodiment, the shell 58 is a single envelope encasing both plates and separating the upper portion 11 from the lower portion 21 by a first seam 32 joining the front surface (not shown) of the upper portion to the back surface 14. A second seam 33 is provided adjacent and beneath the first seam, said second seam joining the front surface (not shown) of the lower portion to the back surface 24, a
10 hinge 35 being formed by the material between said first 15 and said second seam. Alternatively, a single seam may be provided forming the hinge.

 The lower portion 21 includes a viewing window 51 therein. A first window aperture is formed in the shell 58 by a first aperture edge 59 in the back surface 24 of
15 the lower portion. An opposing aperture and edge (not shown) is formed in the front surface (not shown) of the lower portion to provide for unobstructed viewing through the window.

 The lower portion 21 may be folded to a closed position and fastened in place to the
20 upper portion 11 by a hook patch 71 affixed to the back surface 14 of the upper portion and a loop patch 72 affixed to the back surface 24 of the lower portion. Alternative fasteners such as, for example, buttons, latches, or mating snaps may be employed to removeably secure the lower portion to the upper portion as is known in the art.

25 An alternative embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIGS. 8 and 9. In this embodiment bullet proof shields 100 and 101 are connected to a support bracket 104. As shown support bracket 104 is mounted into the ceiling or upper side well portion of the passenger compartment. The support bracket extends across the width

of the passenger compartment. It is connected to the ceiling of the passenger compartment by means of mounting brackets 106 and 108 positioned at opposite ends of said support bracket 104.

5 As shown in FIG. 8, a bullet protective shield 100 is pivotally connected to support bracket 104 in front of the vehicle driver. A second bullet protective shield 101 is similarly connected to the support bracket in front of the passenger compartment. In this embodiment, bullet protective shields 100 and 101 are formed from single rectangular sheet of bullet protective material is opposed from the dual
10 panel design shown in connection with other embodiment of the invention. The shields may be single piece construction or they may have a composite or layered structured.

A viewing window 110 is provided in shields 100 and 101 to allow for forward
15 visibility when the shields are deployed in their protective mode.

A shell 112 constructed of nylon may be included to encase the bullet protective shields 100 and 101. Openings 114 are provided in the shell to align with the viewing windows 110.

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As shown the support bracket 104 is mounted so as to provide a space 116 between the top of the bracket and the ceiling. When not deployed in a protection mode the shields are held on the support bracket. To deploy the shields they are pulled towards the passenger and pivoted to the vertical deployed position. The shields are
25 connected to the support bracket by hinges 120 or other pivot means known to those skilled in the art. Locking means are provided to lock the shields in the vertical position when they are deployed to prevent the shields from swinging either forward or backward.

In an alternative embodiment, roller means are provided on the forward end 122 of the bullet protective shields 100 and 101. Again, locking means are provided to lock the shields in place when they are deployed.

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Having described only typical forms and applications of the present invention, it is not intended that the invention be limited to the specific details herein set forth. While a particular form of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will also be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited except by the appended claims

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